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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on wish to have rejected articles returne they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The Czar at Racconigi.

There can be no successful effort to give to the excursion of the Czar any of he color of an ordinary royal excursion He went to Italy because the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as completely changed the face of European politics, because there is recognition in Russia and in Italy that Austria now menaces the spheres of narked out by these nations for themelves. Nor can it be interpreted as a mere protest, an idle noting on the record, for the passing of an ultimatum from Germany to Russia a few months ago excluded from account any peaceful protest.

How significant the event is must be quite apparent at the outset. Italy is allied with Germany and Austria, her foreign policy has been tied to the Triplice for a generation. Yet the head of the State which was but recently on the narrow edge of war with her allies now comes to visit her King, deliberately avoids setting foot upon Austrian territory and is welcomed by every variety of political partisan in Italy as coming with a deliberate purpose of arranging pact to protect Italy from her allies. It is true that the official journals still insist that the arrangements will not affect the earlier alliances, but this is too patent a subterfuge to warrant denial; any agreement reached at Racconigi loosen the bonds that tie Italy to her allies.

No one at all familiar with the recent history of Italy can fail to have observed the steady growth and the recent accentuation of Italian dislike for Austria. Not only is it traditional but recent events have served to stimulate it greatly. Thus during the last summer Europe was treated to the amazing spectacle of French and Italian army officers and officials fraternizing on the battlefields of Solferino and Magenta, where Italy's present ally was overthrown by French armies. What was said here, what was not said, the comment of the press and the people of Italy indicated clearly enough what the real sentiment of the nation was. Coincidently there Irredentism, the Italian resentment at and Trieste.

Another incident was even more significant. When Messina was destroyed almost the first foreign warships to reach came, but no Austrian ships. All over the world subscriptions were raised for the sufferers, but the smallest, the most insignificant were those of Italy's Eastern ally. The resentment at this was to be felt all over Italy last winter. The hatred of Austria underwent a new birth and the passions of the first half of the nineteenth century were repro-

duced in the twentieth. It was the annexation by Austria of Rosnia and Herzegovina, however, that stirred Italy deepest. The Queen of Italy, a popular sovereign, is a native of Montenegro, across the Adriatic, and the Austrian advance enclosed Montenegro in suffocating embrace. It was a death blow to all the Servian ambitions that had survived Kossova. But it was more than a sentimental grievance that roused the Italians. For a generation they have looked across the Adriatic to Albania as the future opportunity for national expansion To add Albania, with its population bound racially by many ties to south Italy, and thus by the occupation of Avlona to make the Adriatic an Italian lake—this has been a national dream nearest the heart of the Italians since

the kingdom began its existence. The Bosnian incident rudely shattered this dream. It brought Austria to the very edge of Albania, with only Montenegro between. The destruction of Servia, so narrowly averted, was a second warning. The determination of Austria to go to Salonica was patent. The chance that Italy would be per-mitted to occupy the Albanian region on the flank of the Austrian advance was recognized as infinitesimal. Coinnident with this came the announce-Austrian Government, with concentrament of a new fleet at Pola, Fiume and Trieste. The danger to Italy was unmistakable. The silent but deep seated and age long hatred of Austria flamed

nto new expression. These two Powers have no interest that first introduction of the automobile of another scout in the war, Mr. W. D. Howells could not be harmonized, no Saiken to the public favor, is yielding to have a dramatic sketch, and there are eight other could not be harmonized, no Baikan to the public favor, is yielding to a stories and six poems

throws significant light upon the vi- wheels of larger diameter would help. tality of the Triplice. It is also an important circumstance in the estimate of future alliances and groupings of the great Powers in Europe.

In the Matter of Mackerels.

Maquereau is a French word to which Mr. McClure has imparted a certain familiarity by printing it quite recently in his magazine. Ordinarily it means mackerel; but as used by Mr. McClure it denotes something very different. Our impression is somewhat vague but it seems to us to smack of MURPHY. Can it be that MURPHY is a maguereau? And if MURPHY is a maquereau what is the icthyological equivalent for CRAM?

We can form no opinion as to the particular moral procedure of the mackerel or as to its personal habits whereby it is taken to be typical of MURPHY. He does not look like a mackerel: although we confess that the profane press has occasionally pictured him in attire affected mackerelwise, not to ancient and a fishlike smell, CRAM too, doubtless; but what one in the noble army of fishes familiar and diversified is that which stands for the new coparcener and accomplice, the transpontine and illustrious GAYNOR? Fishes there are that look like people and people that look like fishes, but where is GAYNOR?

MURPHY says that GAYNOR will be elected chief mackerel next week. the issue loudly in terms of two to one future influence and expansion long the prospect. The upper strata of them to forego the attendance at the sonal liberty; GAYNOR and faro; GAYNOR shrank from the official parody of grief in 1866 was \$15.857,714. The \$50,000,000 the East River and the North River or that can contain his feelings

A few weeks ago these merry bawds tidious stomachs revolted at him. They man addicted to much talk of decency, of measures Draconian. But GAYNOR It is easy to believe that the deceased has talked to them in person, the head maquereau of Tammany has winked his reassurance and they have taken him, new fish scales and all, to their bosoms. We doubt if even GAYNOR himself ever realized, until just lately, how bad a man he could be once that he let himself go.

And so GAYNOR is to be elected Mayor of New York next week! We take MURPHY's word for it. To believe MUR-PHY is to believe that New York deserves GAYNOR. It is to believe that a man of clean life, ability and honor are of decency. alike revolting to the citizens of this

Where Is the Grand Young Man?

Just where the Hon. ALBERT JERE-MIAH BEVERIDGE is in these piping times, while the horrors of child labor are receiving fervent mention in nearly we do not undertake to say. Very society and statesmanship and prompts Austrian occupation of the Trentino his jaded energies with a treatment of the true ozone.

All the same science is playing the very devil with his postulates and lamentations while his august back is the scene of the disaster bringing aid and turned. A certain Dr. CHABLES W. comfort to the survivors were French, a STILES, for instance, has just explained the Democrats would have only about special squadron from Toulon. Russian to a highly interested Southern congreships, American ships, English ships gation that the average cotton mill is York county? Has it passed from a distinct advance in hygiene and sani- memory that a "non-partisan canvass" tation, even in moral atmosphere, upon the average Southern farm from which the so-called "infant slaves" are taken. Recent investigation at Pelzer, a South Capolina milling town, shows that the general health of the operatives is vastly improved and the death rate reduced to four or five in a thousand. Dr. STILES also shows as the result of his profesthe ansemic coloring derived from dirt eating and the resultant hookworm to spend his money for it. and burgeoned into wholesome people. He does not appear to have said, though he may well have done so, that the usual 'cracker" farm is a fruitful hotbed of moral and material disease, but he made it quite clear that for any child capable of easy work a Southern cotton

> farm of the region. We hope for the reappearance of the Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE under these compelling circumstances. He is always hot. He ought to be hotter than ever now.

mill is superior to the average ten acre

Larger Wheels for Motor Cars.

There is much sense in the plea made in Engineering for wheels of larger diameter in motor cars. That small wheels have some advantages is undeniable; they are lighter, cheaper, put less strain on the axle; it is generally simpler to set the platform on the car with them, and it is easier to arrange the lock for the steering gear. On the other hand there is much more vibration with small than with large wheels owing to the unavoidable inequalities ment of the new naval policy of the in roads, which is injurious to the mech anism and increases greatly the cost tion of troops in Bosnia and the develop- of repairs, and besides, the concentration of loads on wheels of small diameter involves destruction of the road surface.

In the case of certain classes of vehicles, such as omnibuses and wagons for freight, in which speed is of less The conference at Racconigi was but a importance than the capacity for a Lady St. Heller describes London society of forty years ago. Dr. C. S. Braddock, Jr., writes on Slamese antiquities and shows photographs taken the last two years. Russia flung from little relief can be expected from imher position as the protecting friend of the southern Slavs, suffered hardly more the southern Slavs, suffered hardly more the substitution of larger wheels seems than Italy in the Bosnian affair. Her interests in Servia, Bulgarin and even Macedonia are without menace to Italy.

These save at great expense, the chemistry of fatigue. M. André Castalge with pen and pencil describes the Camargue country. Mr. H. Rhodes with the ald of Mr. Pennell and photographs shows the romance of New York, and Mr. E. Hungerford explains the working of a railroad yard. Mr. W. G. Beymer tells for great speed in pleasure cars, which marked the ing of a railroad yard. Mr. W. G. Beymer tells for great speed in proved tires save at great expense, the southern Slaves and proved tires save at great expense, the southern Slaves and proved tires save at great expense, the southern Slaves are country. Mr. H. Rhodes with the ald of Mr. Pennell and photographs shows the romance of New York, and Mr. E. Hungerford explains the working of a railroad yard. Mr. W. G. Beymer tells in production of the substitution of targer wheels seems only reasonable. The suggestion is also made that the call for great speed in proved tires save at great expense, the substitution of targer wheels seems only reasonable. The suggestion is also made that the call for great speed in proved tires save at great expense, the substitution of targer wheels seems only reasonable. The suggestion is also made that the call for great speed years are supplied to the chemistry of fatigue. M. André Castalgue with pen and pencil describes the Camargue country. Mr. H. Rhodes with the ald of Mr. Pennell and photographs shows the romance of the working the call for great speed years.

dangers that are not shared. Much more general demand for more durable THE NATIONAL PENSION BILL. THE INSECT EATING GROUSE. THE GRAVE OF OM AR KHAYYAM. or little may come out of Racconigi, and trustworthy machines and for rebut the mere holding of the conference duced running expenses. Here again

> More important, however, than any improvement in the motor cars themselves is the question of saving the roads. The destructive effect of the matics and mechanics, but the social difficulties are shown just as clearly. Motor cars are destroying the existing roads. The motorists on the one side demand that roads should be brought to a pitch of perfection that will allow them to run their cars at full speed with Regular establishment. no harm to themselves; this Engineering maintains cannot be done unless they are restricted to railroad tracks. On the other side the taxpayers who pay for the maintenance of the roads object to their being destroyed by vehicles that are not suitable for them. One remedy proposed is the taxation of of the wheels, the smaller wheel paying the larger tax.

It would be better still to build motors say striped. He has, it is true, an one step toward that object would be gained, according to Engineering, by increasing the diameter of the wheels. The cost would be very little compared with that of keeping the roads in good worth listening to.

A Check to Funeral Junkets?

In conveying to the family and other near survivors of the Hon, M. N. JOHN-MURPHY'S mackerel money proclaims SON, late United States Senator from North Dakota, our unfeigned symin the hotel corridors. It is MURPHY's pathies and commiserations, we take well known way of expressing his con- occasion to felicitate them on the good victions. There is joy unaffected at taste and good feeling which prompted crime cannot dissemble their exultation; funeral of the usual committees from MURPHY'S deputy maquereaux proclaim Congress. It is conceivable that even GAYNOR everywhere; GAYNOR and per- in his last moments the dying Senator and LUTETIA; GAYNOR and cakes and and solicitude involved in those vulgar mark was passed in 1880 and the \$100,000,ale! There is not a mackerel between and deplorable junkets and asked that 000 mark in 1890. Between 1893 and 1908 no such acts of extravagance and heartbetween Dan Finn and Spuyten Duyvil less profligacy should be committed in to \$148,000,000. The act of February, 1907, his name.

We all know the Congress funeral, the looked askance at GAYNOR. Their fas- private cars, the groaning commisthe mourners endeavor to assuage their of the rights of man, a roller of ominous woe and all the rest of the accessophrases about evildoers and the need ries paid for by the public Treasury. had seen or heard of some of these shameless mockeries and that his passing soul recoiled from the idea of furnishing, even after death, a prethey have our sympathetic admiration. There may be other Congress post-mortem demonstrations in the future. We hope not, but we fear the worst; it is our privilege, however, to expect a chast-

Are We to Be Deprived of Post Card Polls?

It is late in the city campaign, but not too late, we hope, for a post card poll, or for a straw ballot at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge. So far in the canvass the public has been deall the cotton mill centres of the South, prived of these entertaining and highly uninstructive adjuncts of the contest likely he is renewing his intimacy with for office. It is incredible that they should Gared up the old and never extinguished habitually throws off the trammels of paper well equipped with statistical experts and eager young men to carry on the work.

The preliminary poll is an institution dear to the hearts of all amateur politicians and to humorists. Who has beyond a doubt in July or August that 15 per cent. of the vote cast in New not to know the identity of their employer made General TRACY Mayor of other brilliant victories achieved by

forecasters been without effect? A delightful incident of previous campaigns has been denied to us so sional inquiries that children that had far this year. But let us not despair. contracted disease upon the farm re- There are six available days left for list were analyzed and revised on a basis the localities where they could be found covered rapidly at the mills. They lost straw voting, and there must be some of actual need and real merit a saving of innocent and interested person ready millions of dollars could be effected with

"By God." "by the Eternal." "slanderers." "reckless liars." "shiftless political characters. "hirelings." "jackasses." "breach of faith." strutified and swearing. "lying and misconstruction." "blinded with jealousy and hate." "any lie of that man." "scandalous." "majordono." "drum major." "head butter." "strutabout." "scatterbrain." "builoon." "fool." "ragbag press." "bellow." "slobber." "puke."—
From the Mot and Express.

Now add that he never gets drunk and that he is implacable in his adherence to the truth and your portrait is complete.

When Senator TILLMAN reflects that he is now a welcome visitor at the White House and may put his feet under the mahogany during the coming politicosocial season, perhaps he will reconsider his decision not to absent himself from the dinner to the President at Columbia for which the charge is \$10 a plate. United States Senators included.

We are on the eve of a great journey down the flasistippi River, and cursed be he who calls i junket.—From President TAFT's speech at Si Louis vesterday.

Is this a humorous confession that the President is short of sleep and sated with hospitality, and dreads the ordeal of the waterways campaign down the valley, to which he is committed in his official capacity?

"Steckenpferd."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the arti cle on "Hobbies" in to-day's Sun "stay still horse is said to be a literal translation of "Stecken pferd." "Stecken" as a substantive means stick or staff, and "Steckenpferd" a stick-horse that is, a stick with a horse head at one "the stick bestridden by a child."

by Prince Damrong, Mr. F. W. Eastman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .- Since the organization of the United States about \$4,000,000,000 has been paid in pensions to soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows, minor children and dependent relatives. In the report of the Commissioner of Pensions is this table of smaller tires is demonstrated by mathe- total disbursements to the beginning of the current fiscal year:

War of the Revolution (estimate) 45,757,396.84 Indian wars (service pension) 9,995,609.47 War with Mexico (service pension) War with Spain and Philippine insurrection 26.383.805.21

16,484,049.77 \$3,913,082,513.73 The \$160,000,000 appropriation for the current year will carry the total fairly beyond the four billion dollar mark. It is probable that much the larger part of this money has been paid to the worthy

and the deserving. It is also probable that scores if not hundreds of millions of dolmotor cars according to the diameter lars have been so paid as to bring the payment into what may rightly be called only political graft. Much has been paid and much is now being paid to many to whom fit to run on the roads as they are, and their pension money is only a small part of their income, to many who should be ashamed to accept the dole of even a grateful nation. It should be remembered that this fund is drawn from the pockets of the people by taxation, therefore drawn largely from the pockets of condition. It is a suggestion that is millions who can little afford to contribute for the benefit of those of larger means. The immorality of accepting money

from this group is far less obvious than it should be to many a thrifty farmer, many a well to do professional man, many a prosperous merchant, who draws his pension with no thought of its source beyond the mere fact that it comes from the national cash box and is therefore fair loot. The nation gives gladly to those who defended it in an hour of grave peril. but its gifts are beyond question indefensibly indiscriminate.

The pension disbursements of the last fiscal year were the largest on record, yearly payments ranged from \$141,000,000 raised the annual expenditure to nearly \$165,000,000 in 1908, and the act of April, 1908, to nearly \$165,000,000 in 1909. The average paid to pensioners in 1905 was sariat, the flowers, the gloves, the car- \$136.96. In 1909 the average was \$169.82. had heard of him most unfavorably. A riages, with which at intervening points That in round figures represents the payment of an average of \$14 a month to 950,000 people. For the distribution of this fund eighteen pension agencies are maintained. Vigorous efforts to effect a consolidation of these offices in the interest of a more istration have thusfar been unsuccessful. Incidentally, it may be said that the seventeen pension agencies outside of the text for their reproduction. At all city of Washington pay seventeen agents events, the family have put their veto \$4,000 a year each, and distribute locally on the grinning masquerade and thereby for clerk hire, rent and contingent expenses about \$400,000 a year. It is asserted that a material saving could be effected by carrying on the entire business from Washington

of national pensioners. Pennsylvania the opportunity and the duty to elect ened carnival and a corresponding boom stands second with 92,066, and New York stands third with 83,394. There are 66,402 in Illinois, 57,042 in Indiana, 40,098 in Massachusetts, 39,793 in Michigan, 37,387 in Kansas, and so on down to the 90 in Alaska. There are 5,047 pensioners resident abroad in more than sixty different lands. They take \$863.607 a year. Canada leads with number. Germany is second with 580, and Ireland third with 460. There is one pensioner in Samoa and one in each of the following: Algeria, Bolivia, Hayti, nature in some of the various fast- not be resorted to by one of the three are a dozen in Panama and ten in little neck bag covered with an almost nesses and virgin solitudes in which he leading candidates or by some news- Peru. There are 72 in Australia, 12 in transparent skin just beneath the feathers. iberia and 7 in India. There are 147 in

Ohio, with 92,507, has the longest list

our insular possessions While the average of individual payments is about \$14 a month, these payments cover a wide range. There is one individual soldier of the Regular army who forgotten that last year it was proved draws the sum of \$1.50 a month and there is a widow of an officer of the civil war who draws \$416.66 a month. By far the greatest number are in the \$12 class. That includes nurses and the widows provided for by the general law and by the law of April, 1908. There are 209,427 male pensioners conducted by men who were supposed drawing \$12 a month under the law of February, 1907, and under the same law 90,509 drawing \$15 and 58,246 drawing \$20. New York a week or so before election There are already more than 27,000 penday of 1897? And have a hundred sioners of the war with Spain, costing the country about \$2,500,000 a year.

In so far as this national benefaction reaches the needy and the deserving no reasonable complaint can be made and none is heard. There remains, however, a very widespread conviction that if the no shadow of injustice to any one.

SOCIALISM.

Has There Been Any Progress in the Search for an Exact Definition?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Dr Goldwin Smith in THE SUN of October 17 emarked that the second and third desiderata of the trilogy of the French Revolution, Liberty, Fraternity and Equality, are socialistic. In to-day's Sun Mr. William G. Williams reads this as equivalent to the assertion that the French Revolution itself was socialistic. A juster critic will fail to bserve this identity of idea.

Mr. Williams's contribution toward the recise definition of socialism consists of the novel (?) information that it is a growth.

the novel (?) information that it is a growin, development, evolution, essentially economic in character. It is true he concedes that people with eyes should be able to see this even if they do not.

I should be pleased to have Mr. Williams cite the instance of a theory or principle respecting any class of phenomena that is not subject to the processes of development, not subject to the processes of development, progressive and retrogressive in turn.

So far as I can see there has been very little progress made in the search for a precise definition of socialism; but it has just occurred to me that Herbert Spencer termed the coming slavery" on a particular to the coming slavery" on a particular precision, and was at some pains to establish the precision of the definition. This was not so bad; only I would very meekly insinuate that already "she has came" with a vengeance, and seems to be very much with us at the present moment. Not, indeed, in the grand plenitude and potentiality of her (let us hope) remotely future maturity; but as a puling, bawling infant with eyes scarcely opened upon the world, and lungs—what lungs!—in cbullient action from morn till dewy eye.

F. E. M. om morn till dewy eve. SPARKILL, October 22.

He could play with logarithms.

Through all problems he could stride. And he could have squared the circl flad he ever simply tried. But he never once could figure (Was It envy turned him green!)

Could afford a buzz machine

How it was another fellow

There was nothing in creation That escaped her eagle eye. She could look around a corner And not turn her neck awry But 'twas quite past her perception (What deduction would you drawf)

What on earth a married couple

Ever in each other saw.

MCLANDBURGH WILSON

More Useful Helper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One sunny afternoon last month while in the woods near Eagle Lake, in the Adirondacks heard a welcome sound-a sound that I had been expecting for two years, the drumming of a cock grouse. The old fellow was on a point of land in dense shrubbery, and after a good deal of careful stalking I found him and his two companions, young hens, my approach all flew away, the drummer as Professor Browne proves, refers to peach into a thicket, while the rest tool

3.686,461,840.35 to the ledges across the stage road. saddle on the decayed timber, well lined with moss, which had been made by bodies of generations of birds. They had used this old drumming log in bygone years. Feathers showed that the love call of the bird had lately been executed there; besides that, the old trunk was too soft in any other portion to have given the neces sary assistance.

> The next day or two we were visited tremendous rain and wind storm, and I listened in vain after that for another drum roll from the wily old red bird. Finally one day I revisited the spot and found reason for the suspension of my concert programme. A large dead branch had fallen rom a white birch overhead completely closing the drumming saddle on the old seen for a quarter of a mile up and down the lodge during the entire fall season, and for scattering solitary bird would occasionally take flight during the summer, where five years ago coveys of from ten to twenty-five birds were often found, and the drumming ogs on the hillsides among the sapling beeches and popiars were doing a good ousiness about every day during the entire season, from July to October. I can em testify that the ruffed grouse drums by day during the whole summer and fall, and often by night as well.

> While birds are not as frequently found as in former years along Eagle Lake, their natural watering place, coming from a wild uninhabited country stretching twenty miles or more south toward Schroon Lake and Lake Pharaoh, yet some coveys of young grouse have been summering on the edges of an old farm, and have been doing well. They know that their enemy the hawk dreads the long range rifle of the farmer guarding his poultry. The blueberry and blackberry crops in the mountains and valleys were almost a failure this summer owing to a protracted drought lasting about two months, and this drove the birds from their natural abode in the woodlands to seek the farm and pasture lands, after the manner of quail.

> As a result of local conditions, most grouse have been found on the edges of wheat, rye and buckwheat stubble, or in bushy pastures bordered by the birch, beech and evergreen forests where odge at night. It has been impossible to find them in their usual resorts among the late blackberry bushes in wood openings, and none are seen in the forests.

A guide employed for the last five years n charge of an island cottage said lately I'll tell you what's the matter with the pa'tridges up this way. It's the cold They lay their eggs all right, but the cold weather chills all the outside eggs in the nests when settin' for else the eggs get froze durin' the two weeks or so that they are layin' on 'em. Don't this happen when a pullet steals her nest out in the woods Another thing that proves this is the size of the oroods this year. How many coveys have you seen with as many as ten birds in 'em? Not one? Neither have I. six or eight year ago you'd 'most alwuz scare up a bunch of from ten to fifteen young birds in a single family, with the old uns along to keep 'em straight.

The section of open country used by these birds for feeding places made it possible this year to demonstrate the claim made Audubon and other societies for the protection of birds that the grouse is a val-2.631; or more than one-half of the entire of insect pests and that it does not consume much if any grain. I therefore made a careful study of this question, examinin several grouse taken in such localities. One young cock, taken the first day of the Corea, Paraguay and St. Helena. There season near Eagle Lake, had by actual Argentina, 17 in China, 2 in Egypt, 10 in sixty good sized grashoppers, one daddy sects had been daintily stowed away by the bird in anticipation of a rain which came two days later. He had a young mate standing by which could have been easily despatched. The craw was completely filled and con tained in addition to the insects three dried beech nuts with meats in them, swallowed of course, whole; four stones of some wild fruit, probably cherries, and a quantity of red sumac seeds, together with a goodly supply of fresh partridge berry leaves as a sort of salad. These last had been most daintily picked, one at a time, and stored all in one place, while the sumac berries were distributed among the insects.

The grasshoppers were probably when the grouse was first taken, for they were in perfect condition, undigested, scarcely a leg or wing broken or crushed when examined the next morning, after remaining in the bird all night. The conents of the pouch were carefully removed and classified in the presence of witnesses. and the captor had no other reason for the examination than to learn more about the feeding habits of grouse and consequently reatest numbers.

The examination of half a dozen othe birds subsequently in different parts of the town of Ticonderoga showed similar results. and clearly established the fact that the grouse is the farmer's best friend, for when we consider the actual taking from the fields and meadows of sixty adult grasshoppers by one young bird in a single after oon, by multiplying that number by the total number of grouse in a given locality, some slight idea may be formed as to the quantity of insect pests which can be destroyed by these birds in a season. well behooves the prudent farmer

therefore, to do all in his power to increase the number of these beautiful and most valuable birds on and about his premises, by propagation, or at least, by keeping down the quantity of hawks, crows, skunks, cats and even roving dogs, all of which are ever on the watch to kill h insect eating friend, destroy its young or break up its nesting place. Several farmers to whom I showed the

results of my investigations were astonished and openly declared that no one should shoot another grouse on their premises until they again became plentiful, and asserted that the shortening of the season, opposed by so many, was a wise act on the part of our lawmakers. All agreed that the skunk, now strangely protected, and the large gray hawk (goshawk) were two of the bird's worst foes, and said that coveys were always small where these pests abounded. While some dogs destroy and eat young grouse in the woods, their misconduct is atoned for by killing and driving off foxes, raccoons and cats from the covers.

I well recall the taking of the sample

bird, and as I searched the locality for a lazily arose and flapped out from the beech and oak grove across an open place in the pasture, but twilight prevented his capture. He probably could account for these two lonely birds. One grouse a day would be only a small pertion for such a poacher Had he fallen as he deserved, some more evidence against Mr. Goshawk might have been given by the microscope

PETER FLINT. TICONDEROGA, October 23,

Decadence of Poetry. "Give me three grains of corn, mother; only three grains of corn." begged the child. "And get pellagra? Nix." replied the parent. Herewith the tot regressed the advance of

Among the Birds the Farmer Has No Roses Growing There in Spite of Major

Sykes's Recollections. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just been reading in an English magazine 'A Pilgrimage to the Tomb of Omar Khayyam" by Major Sykes, an eminent British officer in Persia, in which there is the astonishing statement, with regard to well known cepted idea that the poet referred to ros is due to an error in the translation of the that the Military Order of the Loyal Legion Persian 'gul,' which means a flower, and

Then where did they get the rose tree which is planted on FitzGerald's grave in Norfolk, of which I have a photograph before me at the present time? It is said to have been brought from the poet's grave at Nishapur! A rose, not a peach!

It is many years since I paid a visit to been ransacking what the scientists call the cells of my peripheral sense organs. I certainly saw roses there. I am aware that sometimes Persian poets write of flowers as "gul," but not often, and "gulab, or rosewater, is common in all parts of the East

My pilgrimage was made before I had read FitzGerald's rendering of the "Ruknowledge of Persian was imperfect, but I was accompanied by an Afghan who was a devout follower of the Voltaire made the great poem his guide in life. Omar's grave is outside the shrine of Imamzada Muhammad, erected by Shah Abbas, and is an ordinary grave plastered with cement. When I saw it it had no inscription, but it was surrounded with peach trees and rose trees and the whole environment was such would have sought for his resting place and devoutly raising his hands prayed for the repose of the poet's soul. Then he took his volume of the "Rubiayat" and with great emotion recited the quatrain which I find Roe correctly renders: Wide yawns the tomb where you and I, swee

Shall each, in turn, to lifeless dust descend Oh, draught of death that steeps the very sou

In dreamless sleep, unconscious to the end. The old city of Nishapur is in ruins, but traversed almost every yard of it, the Kazi very graphically explained the poet's parable of the game of ball, the chess board and the potter's shop. The valley of Nishapur is well watered by irrigation and the hills in the distance were covered with snow. The lower ranges seemed to

There has been some dispute as to the on his tomb, but the Hindu historia: Khusgo gives it as A. H. 517, which is the year 1123 of our Christian era. Is it not remarkable that through the poetic genius of Edward FitzGerald, who could not have been a Persian scholar, this little ume of his rendering of the quatrain his rendering of the quatrains of Omar, the tent maker, has become the most Eastern poem in the English language after a lapse of about eight centucan accomplish in his day: Like helpless chesamen on the checkered blocks

We're hither, thither moved, till heaven knocks
The luckless pieces from the crowded board. And one by one returns them to the box.

AN ORIENTALIST.
BROOKLYN, October 25.

THE EVIL EYE. Hypnotism Suggested to Explain a Mys terious Influence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: of the so-called "evil eye" in "La Jettatura," a short story by Théophile Gautier, an interesting tale and at the same time an explanation of his experience that may perhaps be more satisfactory than that proposed by a disciple of angelology. The powerful influence of the super-stition in southern Italy, where it flourishes to-day, is brought out in the fascinating young man who, being once suspected of wielding the baleful influence comes finally to believe that he really does possess "la jettatura" and bores out the offending eye with a red hot iron. chief interest of the story for our South Carolina friend will lie in the effective traval of the influence on the mind of a superstitious obsession

This influence will account in the present case for the inability of the victim to pursue his business and the desire to encounter the strange individual again, while the increased influence the stranger exerted at ich successive encounter is characteristic of all cases of hypnosis. The only persons who cannot be hypnotized are young children, idiots and insane persons, namely, those who cannot concentrate. The victim in the present case, being evidently a man of strong mind, suddenly had his attention concentrated by the request for tobacco. What psychologists term the "dissociation" of his faculties then took place and suggested ideas were not subjected to the criticism exerted by the normal mind.

The hypnotic subject usually knows what he is doing but has no desire to do other-The victim realized this and came to think the stranger possessed occult powers. Hypnotism can be combated by a scattering of attention, which accounts for the fact that after the victim had left Washington, amid scenes that did not suggest the stranger to him, he recovered his normal G. H. S. NEW YORK, October 25.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS. Defence of New Americans and the Laws That Let Them In.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! attention has been called to an article headed "Too Many Undesirables" in THE SUN of October 15 under a Washington date line. I haven't time in these busy days to go minutely into the figures, nor do I care to go into a discussion of the immigration question at this time, but if the article is to be used as an argument against present day immigration it is extremely unfair in its omissions, and also unfair as well to the Irish, German, Scandinavian and English as to the Italians, Jews, Slavs and other peoples now coming. It is mos unfair of all to the present laws.

The article omits to say that prior to 1903 there was practically no regulation of immigration. In the early days, when assisted immigration was the rule, societies were formed | the country. broad for the purpose of shipping to this country undesirable people, and the early conditions were so bad that Congress passed a law fining the captain of a ves every immigrant who died at sea. This law is still on the statute books.

Legislation since 1903 has stopped the practice of sending here people who be a burden on their own communities and the statistics show that the inmate of State institutions are most persons who have been here more than ten years. I think injustice the Irish, Germans, Scandinavians and English, who, you say, lead the list of in-sane of foreign birth.

This fact ought to be noted, as no matter what divergent views are held on immi gration it is almost a universal concess that the peoples who you say head the list of undesirables have contributed terially to our best citizenship, and therefore a whole people ought not to be char acterized as a result of the evils which the past laxity of our own laws and the upfriendly acts of foreign Governments oc-WILLIAM S. BENNET. NEW YORK, October 25.

The Intelligent Electorate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A friend of mine having lived abroad much, especially on the Continent, maintains that the Acorns' and the Committee of One Hundred's museums on Union Square show conclusively a lower order of intelligence in our electorate than is possesse

by the Europeans in their larger towns.

The cow in the One Hundred's window and the man on stills who barks Gaynor for the Acorna are particularly mentioned by him. While these seem paretic inventions to me. I am not satisfie that my friend is correct. John G. Durry.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

A Member Deplores the Recent Re marks of New York Commandery TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: original companion of the first class of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Lo withhold the expression Legion I cann of my respectful dissent from the preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of lines in the noem, that "the generally ac- the Commandery of the State of New Yor

of the United States should have

The chief purpose of these resolutions, a stated in THE SUN of October 23, is to prevent if possible the appropriation of funds by Congress for the erection of a statue to General Robert E. Lee in Washington.

a text; of these, ostensibly with its at

Why the erection of such a statue car be regarded in any sense as a glorifying of "treason" or should tend in the slightest degree to weaken loyalty or encourage further insurrections or rebellions is yond a reasonable comprehension. The civil war has passed into history, the cour both sides justly claim from and accord tion for the heroic souls who fought with equal devotion in the ranks of the Blue of

the Gray. No taint of disloyalty has ever attache to the Parliament of England because of the erection of a statue to Oliver Cromwell in the city of London. That statue stands to-day alongeide the Houses of ment, and the consensus is that it rep resents a lofty and praiseworthy senting and is a just tribute to the transcenden genius of the greatest Englishman of his time, notwithstanding the fact that his most herculean efforts were expended in fruitless endeavor to disrupt the Government of his country.

exhibited equal prowess and a far more unselfish consecration, and that his name will ever abide as a synonym of all that is n the man. The cause for which he struggled is lost no less irreparably than that o Cromwell, and in erecting a statue to his emory we simply record our appreciation of his genius and our veneration for his character. As well say that the sublim his vanquished adversary at Appomattor and accorded him those terms of surrender which have given to the former his greatest fame thereby manifested a purpose to weaken loyalty" and exalt "treasonable STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., October 24.

INDIA'S SILVER MONEY. the Total Probably 8880.000.000. and Insufficient.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If my mory is not amiss my old fellow laborer Moreton Frewen wrote to the London Times in September, 1895, that the silver money of India amounted to 350 crores, a figure which he now modifies in his letter to THE SUN of October 22 to 343 crores For both statements he refers to F. C. Har rison's evidence before the Herschell committee of 1893. The difference between 350 and 343 crores is of no consequence, but the different meanings attached to them i essential. Frewen's 350 crores appeared to relate to the circulation, while his 341 natives. Now no man can compute the buried by the men of past generations, the secret hiding place of which may be alto-gether lost; they also include the silver converted into bangles and other ornaments or works of art, which practically can no longer be coined

In the House of Lords August 7, 1893, the Lord Chancellor said that the evidence which was given before the Committee on the Currency Question conclusively proved India as the Earl of Northbrook and others seemed to imagine. On the other hand, if Mr. Frewen's sums relate to the circulation he does not agree with other authorities nor even with Mr. Harrison himself. Here nor even with Mr. Harrison himself. Here are the estimates: Circulation alone, year 1835, James Prinsep, 110 crores; 1835, F. C. Harrison, correcting Prinsep, 38 crores; 1892, Harrison, 115; 1895, Sir David Balfour, 115; 1898, Harrison, 120; 1898, Harrison as corrected by the Hon. Mr. Gokhall in his Indian budget speech, 130; 1898, Harrison after including 30 crores for the native States, 185; 1907, United States mint report, page 69, 249 crores. Hoarded, lost in the arts or exported, 1891, Harrison, 223 crores. Circulation and hoards combined, 1908, Gokhall, in the Indian Review of Madres.

arts or exported, 1891, Harrisen, 223 crores. Circulation and hoards combined, 1908. Gokhall, in the Indian Review of Madras, 230 crores.

As this is a subject which closely concerns the Latin American States, in whose welfare the United States is deeply concerned, and as many of those States possess paper currencies with a fluctuating rate of exchange, it is essential to arrive at the facts about silver as nearly as possible. A fair consideration of the foregoing extimates leads to the conclusion that the silver money circulating in India cannot exceed the 249 crores or \$830,000,000 of the mint estimate. The gold coin and bank note circulation is quite small and of limited course, being chiefly confined to the large cities and to Europeans. Substantially the circulation is of silver coins, and amounts to about \$2.75 per capita of population. It follows that India would have no silver to spare even if the coins were not overvalued, and very largely overvalued, any hope of obtaining silver from India for the purposes of South American coinage is out of question. With regard to new silver. India has been talking every dollar that the builion dealers could spare. During the three years ended with 1907 she coined not less than 60 crores of silver, all of which are included in the mint estimate of 249 crores. On the other hand, the abstraction of any considerable amount of gold from the circulation of the great commercial States of Europe and North American would naturally be resisted by every influence that the banking world is capable of exercising. Under these circumstances how can certain of the Central and South American States expect to acquire and retain a metallic circulation; and with what practical object are proposals of this nature now being made to them by financiers and capitalists? Cui bono? Are they endeavoring to turn a clever penny or trying te make mischief?

President Latin American Chamber of Commerce.

New York, October 24.

NEW YORK, October 24.

Gaynor a Tail for Bryan's Kite. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last year n the eve of the national Democratic convention in Denver there were whispers that Judge W. J Gaynor of Brooklyn stood to be hit by the second place lightning. It was not a very busy time or the bench, so Judge Gaynor went to his home in the country, uncovered his head and prepared to receive the flash, and got himself in the attitude of thought to prepare his letter of acceptance

He was a political Barkis then as he has The man is living in Manhattan now who had the assignment to visit Judge Gaynor in retreat. "write up his home life" and get his letter of acceptance or arrange for it. The assigned was assured that everything had been fixed and that Judge Gaynor was ready for the sacrifice. the assigned was preparing to depart on his mission word came from Denver that the deal to

nominate Judge Gaynor for Vice-Presiden Judge Gaynor was ready to be the tail of the Bryan kite in 1908.

Cleveland Democrats may be interested NEW YORK, October 25. ONE OF

ONE OF THEM

Many Shareholders. More than two million people are shareholders in the great American corporations, whose total capital is computed at \$40.000,000,000. Here are some examples:

holders. \$134,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad. 60,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa 217,000,000 180,000,000 648,000,000 178,000,000 Bell Telephone. New York Central..... 22,100 American Sugar..... Amaigamated Copper. Union Pacific..... 90,000,000 154,000,000 295,000,000 Southern Pacific. 148,000,000 Pullman Car Company 13,500 100,000,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and S 10.000

188,000,000 General Electric Company., 5,000 40,000,000

These fourteen corporations alone have 264,700